

# The Adams Sentinel.

A Family Journal—Devoted to Foreign and Domestic News, Politics, Literature, Agriculture, Education, Morality, Science and Art. Amusement, Advertising, &c. &c.

At \$1.75 per annum, strictly in advance;—  
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ROBERT G. HARPER, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

Advertisements \$1.00 per square for 3 weeks;  
25 for each week.

"RESIST WITH CARE THE SPIRIT OF INNOVATION UPON THE PRINCIPLES OF YOUR GOVERNMENT, HOWEVER SPECIOUS THE PRETEXTS."—Washington.

VOL. LXII.

GETTYSBURG, PA., WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 12, 1862.

NO. 14.

## VALUABLE REAL ESTATE AT PUBLIC SALE.

ON SATURDAY, FEB. 15TH, 1862, in pursuance of a power contained in a mortgage executed by Emanuel Harmon, of the City of Washington, in favor of, and granting in mortgage to Shelden C. Galt, of the City of New York, and his heirs and assigns, certain Real Estate hereinafter mentioned, which mortgage is duly recorded in the office for the recording of deeds for the county of Adams, in the State of Pennsylvania, in Mortgage Book E, Folio 51, 52, 53 and 54, which said mortgage by an assignment which is duly recorded in said office in Deed Book V, Folio 43 and 47, is assigned to Charles D. Harmon, of said City of New York, the undersigned will sell at Public Sale at McClellan's Hotel, in the Borough of Gettysburg, at 1 o'clock, P. M., on said day, that certain FARM OR TRACT OF LAND, situated in the township of Cumberland, in said county of Adams, about one mile and a half from the Borough of Gettysburg, on a Public Road, containing 12 1/2 acres, more or less, 22 Acres, of which said land are covered with good Timber, and the remainder are under cultivation, adjoining lands of John Heist, Abraham Spangler, Peter Smith and others. On which are erected a large BRICK DWELLING HOUSE, containing 12 Rooms and a Kitchen, Out-houses, Wash House, Smoke House, a good Stone Bank or Swiss Barn, with Corn Crib, Wagon Shed and other improvements. There is also on the premises an ORCHARD of Choice Fruit. Persons desiring further information in regard to said sale, can apply to CHARLES D. HARMON, New York, COCHRAN & MAY, Attorneys at Law, York, Pa.

## Change of Time.

GETTYSBURG RAILROAD.—On and after Wednesday, May 15, 1861, the Morning Train will leave Gettysburg at 7:40 A. M., with passengers for all the connections N. & A. and South, on the Northern Central Railway, and return about 1:00 P. M. The Afternoon Train will leave Gettysburg at 2:15 P. M.; but passengers by this Train can go no further than Harrisburg, where they will connect with the train for Philadelphia, and return about 5:15 P. M. With passengers from Harrisburg, Philadelphia, &c. By this arrangement persons from the country, near the line of the Railroad, having business to transact in Gettysburg, can take the noon Train up and have nearly two hours in Gettysburg, and return in the Afternoon Train.

May 22.

## A Ready Market!

WE have taken the house lately occupied by E. A. Harmon, of the City of New York, and determined to pay the highest market prices for all kinds of grain. You will find us supplied with PLASTER, GUANO, OF ALL KINDS, GROCERIES, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, LUMBER, COAL, and every other article in our line of business—sold at the lowest possible rates for CASH.

Call and examine our stock and prices before purchasing elsewhere.

DEHL, BRINKERHOFF & CO.,

April 21.

## New Grocery and Liquor Store.

GEORGE F. KALFLEISCH has opened a New Store at the South East Corner of the Square, and has for sale, and will constantly keep, an excellent assortment of GROCERIES, of the best quality—Coffee, Sugar, Molasses, Rice, Split Peas, Lentils, Barley, Beans, Potatoes, Dried Apples and Peaches, Pickles, Vinegar, Horseradish, Mustard, Salt, Tobacco, Canned Sausage, Cheese, Essence of Coffee, Colognia, Soap, Brooms, Baskets, Tubs, Buckets, Washboards, Mats, Bedsteads, White-wash Brushes, also an assortment of LIQUORS, such as Old Rye Whiskey, Brandy, Port Wine, &c. &c. He asks his friends and the public to give him a call.

May 22—17.

## New Fall & Winter Clothing.

FOR MEN AND BOYS, with every article of wearing apparel in the line, together with Boots, Shoes, Hats, Caps, Trunks, Carpet Sacks, Double Barrel Guns and Pistols, Revolvers, and a splendid article of the improved and celebrated Colt's Revolver, with all the necessary fixtures to it. Buffalo Robes and Over Shoes, Ladies' Hosiery, Dress Goods and Linens, Hosiery, &c. &c. Guitars, Fiddles, Flutes and Pipes, Jewelry and Watches, together with many other useful articles, all of which are sold VERY CHEAP.—You ask where? Why, at SAMSON'S, where every one can buy good and cheap goods.—That's the way. The old City Buildings, N. E. Corner of the Diamond. [Oct. 17.]

## The Spot!

SAMSON is still in New York, making purchases to keep full and complete stock of all the latest styles of the Diamond, Gettysburg, where sales are made at astonishingly low prices. Buying for cash, he can sell low for cash—lower than ever and no mistake. Call in at the Store, and Adam Bollinger will wait on you with the greatest of pleasure, showing you Clothing, Boots, Shoes, &c. of every kind and price.

Dec. 4.

## The Confessions and Experience of an Invalid.

PUBLISHED for the benefit and as a warning and a caution to young men who suffer from Nervous Debility, Premature Decay, &c., supplying at the same time, the means of Self-Cure, by one who cured himself, after being put to great expense through medical imposition and quackery. Single copies may be had of the author, NATHANIEL MAYFAIR, Esq., Bedford, Kings County, N. Y., by enclosing a postpaid addressed envelope. Oct. 30.

## To Consumptives.

THE Advertiser, having been restored to health in a few weeks, by a very simple remedy, after having suffered several years with a severe lung affection, and that dread disease, Consumption—is anxious to make known to his fellow-sufferers the means of cure.

To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the prescription (free of charge), with the directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a cure cure for Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, &c. The only object of the Advertiser in sending the Prescription is to benefit the afflicted, and spread information which he conceives to be invaluable, and he hopes every sufferer will try his remedy, as it will cost them nothing, and may prove a blessing.

Parties wishing the prescription will please address Rev. EDWARD WILSON,

Williamsburg, Kings county, New York.

Nov. 15, 1861, 3m

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE

## Tax Appeals.

THE Commissioners of Adams county hereby give notice that they have fixed upon the following times and places for the holding of Appeals for the several Townships and Townships of Adams county, when and where they will attend to hear Appeals between the hours of 9 o'clock, A. M., and 5 o'clock P. M., of each day, as follows:

For the townships of Cumberland and Freedom, on Wednesday, the 12th of February, at the house of Francis Breun, in Cumberland township.

For the borough of Gettysburg, on Thursday, the 13th of February, at the Commissioners' office, in Gettysburg.

JAMES H. MARSHALL,  
W. B. GARNER,  
EPHRAIM MYERS,  
Commissioners.

Attest—J. M. WALTER, Clerk.

Jan. 15, 1862.

## GETTYSBURG STEAM LIME MILL.

CORNER OF WEST AND RAILROAD STREETS, NEAR THE FOUNDRY.

THE subscriber, having leased the Steam Mill of Mr. C. W. Harsh, of this place, has had it thoroughly repaired, by placing in it all the necessary machinery for grinding Limestone. The mill is now in operation and is ready to supply any demand for this useful Fertilizer.

## Ground Lime-Stone.

is now conveyed by those who have tested it, to be a much better Fertilizer than Barre Lime, or indeed any of the other Fertilizers generally applied to land. The following Certificate from Mr. Dunn, an extensive farmer, and highly respectable citizen of Adams County, will attest the truth of this assertion.

"I have been trying the Ground Lime-Stone on my land for the last four years, and find it to be a better fertilizer than the Barre Lime, and certainly. It has given satisfaction in the first crop."

PETER DITTEL.

Numerous other certificates of like character could be produced, but this is sufficient.

Farmers are requested to send in their orders and to give it a trial.

J. H. HOOVER.

Feb. 27.

## STOVES.

### Tin and Sheet Iron Ware.

CHEADLE & RUCKELER, having purchased the stock of Tin and Sheet Iron Ware of Geo. E. Brenner, have opened an Establishment in connection with their Store Warehouse, under the superintendence of G. E. Brenner, and are prepared to furnish every thing in that line, at the lowest prices. In addition to the ordinary Ware they have a large supply of Kitchen and House-furnishing goods, of every variety, including KETTLES, PANS, &c. for pressing, trying and cooking. Call and see our splendid assortment of Stoves and House-furnishing Goods, at their Warehouse on the corner of Carlisle and Railroad streets.

Every thing put up at shortest notice.

—Lumber, Coal and Lime always on hand at their yard.

SHEARS & BUEHLER.

Gettysburg, Oct. 16.

## FLOR & CONFECTION HOUSE.

NO. 191, N. HOWARD STREET,  
BALTIMORE.

(ESTABLISHED A. D. 1785.)

WE take this means of reminding our friends in Adams and the neighboring Counties, that we still carry on business at our old Warehouse, where we are prepared to purchase or receive on consignment COFFEY (PRODUCE, especially FLOUR and GRAIN. Our experience and standing, together with our favorable location (our Warehouse being on the line of the Railroad) warrant us in hoping that we shall be able, not only to retain our old customers, but also to extend our business in this section of country.

PETER SAUERWEIN & CO.,

Baltimore, Dec. 6.

## EMPLOYMENT.

THE undersigned are desirous of securing the services of a few young men to engage in a Travelling Agency, upon a salary of FORTY DOLLARS PER MONTH, and all expenses paid. This is an opportunity not often offered, and to those who merit the approbation of the Subscribers, by strict attention to business, can rely on a constant employment for a term of years. For further particulars address

CONANT & BRADY,

31 Main St., Atkinson Depot, N. H.

Nov. 20, 1861.

## WALL PAPER.

WE have just received from the City of New York a large assortment of WALL PAPER, and WINDOW BLINDS of the latest styles, and will be sold at the lowest rates possible. We have also the best and cheapest articles of Window Blind Frames, which are in the market.

We have still on hand a good assortment of HATS, SHOES & HARNESSES, and other articles in our line of business. Give us a call—we will sell at prices to suit the times.

Feb. 4.—17

COBBAN & CULP.

## Removal—New Goods!

H. CARR has removed his Grocery, Wine, Beer and Nation Store, into his new building, directly opposite the Bank, in York street, where he will be glad to see all his old customers and any number of new ones. He has replenished his stock, and will sell cheaper than ever. His assortment of Christmas articles is very fine—Toys, Confections, Fruits, &c. &c. are, and will be sold at the lowest living prices. CALL IN! CALL IN! No trouble to show good.

Jan. 2, 1862.

## NOTICE.

WE desire all persons indebted to us to call and make settlement, having made a change in our manner of doing business.

FAHNESTOCK BRO.

Oct. 23.

TYSONS' fifty cent pictures are securely sealed.

Tyson's fifty cent pictures are water-proof.

Tyson's fifty cent pictures are untouchable.

Tyson's fifty cent pictures are unsurpassed.

Tyson's fifty cent pictures are warranted.

Tyson's fifty cent pictures are put up in large for small cases.

Oct. 23. 17

SCOTT & SON, are selling Cloths, Cassi-

meres, Cinnamon, Jams, and all kinds of

Domestic Goods cheap. Call and see!

## Charlie Poetry.

### MY LITTLE DAUGHTER—SLEEPING.

BY C. D. STUART.

Soft be thy pillow, my darling,  
That beats thee in slumber to-night,  
Sweet be thy dreams, till the morning  
Wakes thee to fuller delight!  
My precious, my innocent darling,  
My loving, my beautiful one,  
God keep thee from sickness and sorrow,  
Till life's little journey is done.

What were the light of the morning,  
If that should not waken again—  
What but a cloud and a tempest,  
And sadness, and anguish, and pain?  
The curls on thy brow are our sunshine;  
The light of thine eye is our joy;  
The smile on thy lip brings us gladness,  
And pleasure unmix'd with alloy.

Surely the angels, my darling,  
Will watch thee in waking or sleep,  
And God in his infinite goodness  
The way of thy footsteps will keep;  
Tenderly, lovingly, leading,  
Shield thee from evil angels, to-night;  
Sweet be thy slumber till morning  
Wakes her to dearer delight.

## Advertisements.

### "I want to be an Angel."

"I want to be an angel!"

She sang like a little seraph—dear blue-eyed Nellie May. Her pretty hands were folded with unconscious grace upon her bosom.

Everybody in the room was still. Men and women had been singing, but this faint, though bird-like voice, was sweeter than their harsher tones, and commanded breathless attention.

Weeks after, one lady met another, and said: "Do you remember how little Nellie May sang 'I want to be an angel'?" "Well, I expect she will be an angel before the sun rises to-morrow. Go and see her."

In a dilapidated chamber, the friend found little Nellie. The child was sweetly patient, though every breath was pain.

What do you think, dear children, were the words with which the little one greeted her?

With gasping breath, with shining eyes, and a heavenly smile flashing over her face, she exclaimed triumphantly: "Oh, dear Mrs. H., I am going to be an angel!"

That was the way death looked to her.

They could hardly weep when she was gone. They bent over her white brow, and the summer roses that encircled it, and said gently:

"She has gone to be an angel."

So when they think of her, it is not in connection with the coffin and the shroud, but they think of that night, when, with hands folded, and calm eyes lifted heavenward, she sang:

"I want to be an angel."

## Human Life.

Men seldom think of the great event of death until the shadows fall across their own path, hiding forever from their eyes the traces of loved ones whose living smiles were the sunlight of their existence.

Death is the great antagonist of life, and the cold thought of the tomb is the skeleton of all fancies. We do not want to go through the dark valley, although its passage may lead to paradise; and with Charles Lamb, we do not want to be down in the muddy grave, even with kings and princes for our bed fellows. But the flat of nature is inexorable. There is no appeal from the great law, which blooms us to dust. We flourish and we fade as the leaves of the forest; and the flowers that bloom and wither in a day have not a truer hope upon life than the mightiest monarch that ever shook the earth with his footsteps.

Generations of men appear and vanish as the grass, and the countless multitude which fills the world to day, will to-morrow disappear as the footsteps on the shore.

## What a Little Girl has Done.

On the cars between Dankirk and Buffalo, N. Y., may be seen daily a pretty, delicate looking girl, perhaps twelve or fourteen years, who goes from car to car, selling some little books of a religious nature, published by the American Tract Society. She first distributed through the car a printed endorsement from the superintendent of the various railroads, which she travels on, to the effect that she supports herself and sick mother and is worthy of patronage. After being thus introduced, she asks you to purchase one of her little books, price ten cents, and seldom does her request, made in a sweet, modest tone, accompanied by a winning smile, meet with a refusal. During her leisure hours since the war began, our heroine has made 550 pin cushions and knit 22 pairs of woolen socks, all of which she has distributed herself to Ohio soldiers in Western Virginia. Her day's work, ordinarily, has been to sell on two trains, but her mother has, at her earnest request, allowed her to sell on three trains a day, and the proceeds of her sales on the third train is devoted to the soldiers. Thus does this noble little girl strive to soften the hardships of the defenders of her beloved country.

It requires no stretch of the imagination to believe that to the rough soldiers far away from home and friends this lovely girl appears like an angel of light as she moves among them with her gifts.—Boston Journal.

The world is like a scrubble field—in which the greatest geese generally pick up most of the golden grain.

## The Post Office Window.

The Philadelphia North American is responsible for the following:

A Milesian female approaches. She is short and angular, with a hatchet-shaped face and a hatchet-edged voice.

"Where's my letter?" is her abrupt question.

"What letter?" asked the clerk.

"Niver mind now. I want me three cints."

"What three cints?"

"The three cints I gey ye to send a letter to New York."

"What do you want the three cints for, then?"

"Because the letter niver wint."

"And how do you know it never went?"

"Because when me sister answered it, she said she niver got it."

"How could she answer it if she never got it?"

"Arrah, how'd yer head. Will ye gey me the three cints, or won't ye?"

"No, ma'am; you must be crazy to ask it."

"Is it me crazy?"

"Certainly; crazy as a bedbug."

"Bad luck to ye, and is it the likes of ye that dare call me a bedbug? Is there any other way of getting it ye except through this little windy?" asked the now fatuous woman.

"No, ma'am, no other way."

"Faith, it's lucky for ye, then. Av there was, I'd come and wely ye like an old shoe. Niver mind," continued the lady, as she went away, "I'll tell me husband to-night, and he'll dot the two eyes of ye, so he will."

## A Pertinent Question.

Some fifteen years ago on Christmas a few fast boys hired horses from a livery stable in the town of C—, and determined to have a good time generally. One of the horses never recovered from the effects of the drive, and the livery man sued the rider for the value of him. The lawyer of the plaintiff was an ex-Judge. He was a good lawyer but fond of his toady. He was trying to prove by one of his witnesses that all hands were drunk, and commenced by asking him:

"Where did you stop first after leaving the livery stable?"

"At Mike N—'s."

"Did you take a horn there?" asked the Judge.

"Yes."

"Where did you stop next?"

"At the—Gardens."

"Did you take a horn there?"

By this time the witness began to smell a rat.

"Horn!" said he; "I want to know what the d—! a horn has to do with this case? I suppose because you are drinking kind of a fellow yourself, you think that every body else is drunk."

You ought to have heard the explosion that shook the court-room. The ex-Judge did not ask the witness any more questions.

## A Local Actuality.

Before the war began, and when our busy streets were blockaded by merchandise, I was walking along with a friend. In front of us was a huge mass of dry-goods, stowed by an enormous hoop frame, swaying from side to side, occupying and sweeping the whole available space along the sidewalk.

A tall countryman was coming in the opposite direction. As he approached the moving mass he was evidently embarrassed as to how he should get by it—who has not been? However, he watched his opportunity, and seeing a small clear space on one side made a dash for it, but when he put his foot on it it wasn't there.

Instead, he stepped upon a mass of this moving drapery. There was a *balpy* inside of it, and of course it brought her up *all stamf!*—nothing tore—and as she straightened up she exclaimed energetically:

"Well, one thing is certain—there is no politeness in this town!"

"No, mum," was the emphatic reply, as he marched off, "not for animals that drag their tails on the ground!"

A Yankee and a Frenchman owned a pig in co-partnership. When the killing time came, they wished to divide the meat. The Yankee was very anxious to divide so that he could get both hind-quarters, and persuaded the Frenchman that the way to divide was to cut it across the back. The Frenchman agreed to do it on condition that the Yankee would turn his back and take the choice of pieces after it was cut in two. The Yankee turned his back accordingly. Frenchman—Vich piece vill you have—so piece wld ze tail and him, or ze piece wat haint got no tail? Yankee—Zen by gar you can take him, I take ze ozer one. Upon turning around, the Yankee found that the Frenchman had cut off the tail and stuck it into the pig's mouth!

The following is the "essence" of the rebel's style of battle reports, done into easy verse by Mother Goose:

With dumtless backs we charged the foe  
All on a moonlit day;  
We slew them all, the rest we took,  
The others ran away!

To judge of Christianity from the lives of ordinary, nominal Christians, is about as just as it would be to judge of tropical fruits and flowers from the produce which the same plants might bring forth in Iceland.

Some men are drones in the money cells of to-day, who fill the honey-cells of to-morrow and a thousand morrows.

Lawyer—A man you pay to rescue your estate from others and keep it himself.

## A Word of Sympathy.

Among the wounded at Bull Run was Theodore Wheaton King, a son of Dr. David King, an eminent physician of Newport, Rhode Island. This young man was shot through the thigh with a Minie ball, which shattered the bone. After lying for several hours on the battle-field he was put into a cart with others and carried to Manassas; thence they were conveyed in a cattle car to Richmond. The ball was extracted soon after, and for a few weeks he was doing well. But the neglect and unkindness with which he was treated induced a reaction, and he began to sink.

His parents went on to him six weeks ago. They found him very low. He was released on parole and brought to this city in the steamer Rhode Island some ten days since. Our esteemed and most hospitable townsman, Mr. Clement Barely, hearing of his case, had him taken at once to his house. There he has been watched over by his anxious parents and their kind host, and supplied with the best medical attendance, but the vital powers were too much exhausted by his six months of almost unalleviated suffering in Richmond, and on Tuesday last he peacefully fell asleep.

He was but twenty years of age, an affectionate son and brother, and endowed with qualities which had made him a general favorite in his native town. Through his long and painful illness he had displayed, as we learn, an invincible fortitude—no murmuring, no repining, but trust in the merits of the Redeemer. He felt no regrets at the sacrifices he had made. A day or two before his death a friend said to him: "You feel, do you not, that you have done your duty to your country?"

"Yes," said the noble youth, "and I would do it again." He made no complaint on his own account, but expressed a great solicitude that the Government should be apprised of the pitiable condition of our wounded men at Richmond. It would have cheered his dying moments could he have known of the prompt and efficient action of the new Secretary of War to the relief of those and other sufferers in Southern prisons.—Phila. Amer.

## A Deadly Encounter.

An extraordinary disturbance took place at Newcastle, a few days ago. The exhibition was closed and the majority of the men employed about the caravans had repaired to their lodgings at a neighboring inn. A policeman who was passing heard a loud crash in the caravan, which proved to be one occupied by a Bengal tiger, followed by the noise of a severe struggle.

In a very short time the men were called from their lodgings, and having obtained lights, a dozen of them entered the menagerie. It was feared that the tiger, which is known to be a most ferocious beast, had broken through the bars of its cage, and was at large through the area, but on approaching the caravan where it was usually confined, the men saw that the enraged animal had broken through a wooden partition into an adjoining cage, containing a single panther, with which it was engaged in a terrible combat.

As iron bars brought into requisition, and the tiger was strongly belabored with a view of driving him back into his compartment and rescuing the panther from his clutches. These means only exasperated the royal beast still further, and after a fearful fight of not less than 10 minutes duration, he succeeded in seizing the exhausted panther by the throat in his powerful jaws, and held him with bull dog tenacity until he was quite dead. The tiger then, as if satisfied that his work was completed, walked quietly into his own compartment, and allowed a new partition board to be thrust between himself and the body of his vanquished antagonist.

The scene is described as one of great excitement among those who witnessed the encounter; but, strange to relate, notwithstanding the unusual disturbance among their fellow prisoners, all the other animals in the large collection lay perfectly quiet in their cages. The panther, which was valued at 100 guineas, was taken out quite dead; and the tiger is said to be the animal that killed a lioness in London some time ago.—Newcastle Chronicle.

## Setting Teeth with Diamonds.

A brilliant fashion has just made its appearance in the progressive city of New York, which bids fair to outshine Paris in its lustre and extravagance. The Sun says that a short time since a prominent resident of that city, of wealth and fashion, conceived the brilliant idea of having his front teeth set with diamonds. He conferred on the subject with two of his friends, one of whom was a lady of literary celebrity, and all were so well pleased with the novel idea that they had large and valuable first water diamonds set into their front teeth, and on Sunday afternoon they attended one of the most fashionable churches on Fifth avenue, where they attracted considerable notice, and diverted the attention of a large portion of the congregation by the lustre of their teeth. On their return home, they were followed by a crowd of persons, whose attention and curiosity were attracted by the dazzling radiance of the brilliant circle. If this fashion is adopted, jewellers, lapidaries and dentists will reap an abundant harvest. Verily, the world moves.

## Very Laconic.

An amusing sword presentation was made on the 17th, by the officers of the Seventy-eighth Pennsylvania to their Colonel, William Sirwell. The presentation speech of Captain Gillespie was:—"Here we are, and here it is. This is a bully sword, and comes from a bully fellow. Take it, and use it in a bully manner." Colonel Sirwell's reply was:—"Captain, that was a bully speech. Let us take a bully drink."



## Swearing the Rebels.

The New York Times, at the close of some comments on the orders issued by "General Halleck in Missouri, requiring the members of the St. Louis Chamber of Commerce and the Professors and Curators of the University of Missouri to subscribe to the oath of allegiance, says:—

Remarkable success seems to follow these moral orders of Gen. Halleck. The great rebels of the Chamber of Commerce came right up to the rack; the mercantile rebels followed; one man of doubtful loyalty after another pursued the same path, and we expect to hear in a day or two, as the result of yesterday's order, that all the professors, curators, presidents, contractors, and all the employed and unemployed in Missouri; outside of Gen. Price's camp, have declared their eternal and unflinching loyalty. This swearing process undoubtedly does good to the Rebels in many ways. It shows what a thin veneer of loyalty is, when bitter old pro-slavery rebels can cast it off and return to loyalty thus easily. A great many of these men, now taking the oath in Missouri, belonged but a few months ago to the class who a little further South are now swearing that they will never, never, never submit to the authority and supremacy of the National Government. But why may not the Rebels of Memphis, New Orleans, Savannah and Richmond be all, before another year, brought to at least as high a standard of loyalty as their "swearing" brethren have now reached in Missouri? It only requires the same success to follow our aims in the most embittered of the other Rebel States to produce the same results as have followed in Missouri.

These remarks have all the force of truth. They are the language of practical common sense; and we commend them to the consideration of all who dream of the impossibility of the subjugation of the Rebels and the restoration of the authority of the Federal Government.

## Zollieoff's Remains.

We have received, says the National Intelligencer, from Mr. L. C. Houk, a communication contradicting emphatically and circumstantially, as false and calumnious, a statement transmitted to New York papers by some letter-writer, alleging that the remains of Zollieoff were treated with certain barbarous indignities after the battle in which he fell. Mr. Houk, whose article we regret our inability to insert entire, says that he was on the ground, and speaks of his own knowledge, in the annexed statement, which, as an act of justice to our brave men, we give in full:

"Zollieoff was killed between seven and ten o'clock, and was removed from the mud into which he had fallen before two o'clock in the evening. He was decently cared for; his clothes, which were very much torn and muddy, being taken from his person, and his body nicely washed. His body was then placed in a tent and a guard placed over it, to see that it was not molested by beasts or anything of that character, as we had no soldiers who would have thought of any such thing as these New York letter-writers have charged. Having no clothing suitable in which to dress him, he was wrapped in nice new blankets until they could be procured, after which he was dressed and provided for in a handsome manner. True, after his clothes had been taken from his body, several citizens—as well as soldiers procured bits of their own having been very much torn before he was killed, probably by riding through the woods out of which he emerged just previous to being shot. Particular regard and unusual respect was shown his body by officers and men."

## Threatened Hanging of Colonels Corcoran, Lee, Wilcox, and Others.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5.—It has been announced for a day or two past that on Sunday evening a flag of truce arrived at our lines opposite Washington, from the Rebel camp, bringing a letter which was forwarded to Gen. McClellan. The Washington Star of this evening says it has reason to believe that the following statement of its purport is correct:

The flag of truce from Rebeldom covered an impudent demand, such as should not be countenanced in honorable warfare.—The message is said to have been from Jefferson Davis to President Lincoln, announcing that if the Federal Government permit the Rebel bridge burners to be hung under the order of General Halleck, that the Federal prisoners—Colonels Corcoran, Lee, Wilcox and others, held as hostages for the safety of the pirates—shall be immediately hung in retaliation. A Cabinet meeting was called to consider the subject; but I am requested not to announce the result. Jeff. Davis will learn it soon enough.

It is probable that the news of the recent order of the War Department, directing the prisoners of war to be regarded as prisoners of war, had not reached Rebeldom, when this last message was sent to Richmond. The sentiment expressed by those who know the purport of the message is that the officer who brought it, thereby disgracing the flag of truce, should have been retained and hung with the bridge burners.

## TAKING THE PLEDGE NOT TO SELL LIQUOR TO SOLDIERS.—Colonel Thomas, whose regiment is now in camp at Battleboro, has performed an exploit worthy of notice. He has made all the rumblers in the village sign the temperance pledge.

The way it happened was as follows:—Several of the soldiers had been furnished with liquor. The Colonel remonstrated, but without effect. Again the soldiers returned to camp intoxicated. Colonel Thomas, indignant in view of such lawlessness, ordered out an armed company, and, with pledge in hand, led them to the village.

He visited each hotel and grocery and demanded of the landlord to sign a pledge not to sell any more liquor to his soldiers. A refusal to comply would make their liquor "contaminated with war" and consign it to destruction. All the transgressors signed the pledge.

The severe weather, at present upon us, in the snows and wet of winter, should remind all who have been favored with abundance of their duties to the poor.—That is but a barren and selfish life which is not ours, but from its own family circle to what may be done to relieve the cold and suffering humanity.



## THE ADAMS SENTINEL

GETTYSBURG:

WEDNESDAY, FEB. 12, 1862.

The President of the Ladies Relief Association desires us to return thanks to Mr. JOHN WERTZ, of Strasburg township, for the nice present of Chickens, Eggs and Butter, which she received from him for the Hospital.

The Barracks are completed so far as to accommodate the non-commissioned officers and privates of the Porter Guards, and they are all on the ground. There are eight buildings—one for each company—112 by 16, all comfortably divided and arranged, and a guard-house. The building for the officers is now in progress of erection. It will be divided into several apartments; and arranged with great regard to comfort. The buildings in which the men are now domiciled, are very convenient and comfortable. They have sleeping bunks raised from the floor along the one side, and a table along the other. They all appear happy and contented in their new quarters. And another thing which adds very much to their happiness, is that the Paymaster was "about" last week, and paid them off, thus furnishing funds for their enjoyment. We are pleased to learn that a great deal of the money was forwarded by the "Guards" to their families and friends at home—only to his wife, another to his father, another to his mother, another to his sister, another (we were going to say) to his "sweet-heart," probably in the form of a "Valentine," but that is trailing on forbidden ground.—With a little exception, which could not otherwise be expected after the money came, the whole deportment of the Regiment has been very commendable.

We miss the lively Bugle in our Square since their departure to camp, as well as the music of the Band, and the handsome military display; but we suppose it is all the better for the discipline of the Regiment. The sick in the Hospital are all doing very well, and are comfortably cared for.

In another column will be found the account of another brilliant victory by our brave troops in the southwest. This is but "the beginning of the end." We notice there were two Carlisle men in the action. They were on board the Essex—Jeremiah Wozel, 3d assistant engineer, and James McBride, pilot. The latter was killed. The commander of the Essex was W. D. Porter, of Chester, Delaware county, Pa. Four of the other officers were from Pennsylvania—Kiley, Lansing, Kerry and Walker.

There was an error in our notice last week of the Munnaburg Debating Society. It should have been E. W. Stahl instead of C. W. Stahl.

The new Board of Directors of the Gettysburg Railroad Company organized on Monday week. The offices of Secretary and Treasurer were consolidated, thereby saving two hundred dollars in salary. The duties of the other officers having also become lighter, the salaries were reduced—effecting an aggregate saving during the year of probably six hundred dollars. The Board are determined to put the affairs of the Company in the best condition possible. D. WILLS, Esq., was appointed Secretary and Treasurer.—*Compiler.*

The Pennsylvania Conference of the Church of the United Brethren in Christ, which recently convened in West Fairview, Cumberland co., Pa., made the following appointments for York District:

Presiding Elder—W. B. Raber.  
York, S. Enterline; Baltimore, (Conway street) T. A. Sand, (Scott street) T. P. Bishop; Jefferson, P. Carl; York Springs, D. Eberly; Shiremanstown, T. C. Smith, W. T. Leacock; Manchester, T. A. Glenn; Littlestown, J. C. Weidner; Bendersville, H. Y. Hummel; Perry, T. S. Wentz; Jocksbury, H. A. Sleighter; Carlisle, T. G. Shoff; Philadelphia, S. L. Minick.

Philadelphia's within the bounds of the East Pa. Conference, but is supplied by the above named Conference.

From the report of the ministers, success has characterized their labors during the past year.

The mansion property of JACOB GARDNER, Sr., deceased, in Petersburg, was sold, on Monday week, to JACOB GARDNER, Jr., at \$4,055; and a tract of 33 acres, to THOMAS E. GARDNER, at \$101 per acre.

Rev. Dr. HAUER, of Manchester, Md., has accepted a call to the Lutheran churches in and around Abbotstown, Adams county.

ANOTHER SENATORIAL INQUIRY PROBABLE.—The expulsion of Mr. Bright is likely to prove only the beginning of the war against Senators suspected of disloyalty. Attention is already being directed toward Mr. Powell, of Kentucky. It is said that shortly a resolution will be introduced into the Senate directing the Superintendent of the Document Room to inform that body what public documents Mr. Powell has ordered to be sent to members of the Southern Confederacy since the formation of the Provisional Government.

## Expulsion of Senator Bright, of Indiana.

On Wednesday last, after a discussion of many days, the vote was taken on the resolution to expel from the Senate of the U. S. States JESSE D. BRIGHT, Senator from Indiana, for treasonable action. It was a long and able discussion. He had, beyond a doubt, been tampering with Jeff. Davis and the Rebels; and for that he has been condemned, and banished from the highest Legislative Assembly in the World. He defied himself in a masterly manner; but he could not blind the eagle-eyes of the Senators whose every thought is now for their country. His expulsion passed by a two-thirds vote, as follows:

Yea.—Anthony, Browning, Chandler, Clark, Collamer, Davis, Dixon, Doolittle, Fessenden, Foster, Grimes, Hale, Harlan, Hendricks, Howard, Howe, Johnson, King, Lane, (Ind.), Mahan, Morrill, Roushey, Sherman, Simmons, Sumner, Trumbull, Wade, Wilkinson, Willard, Wilson (Mass.), Wilson (Mo.).—32.

Nays.—Meyer, Bayard, Carlisle, Cowan, Harris, Kennedy, Latham, Nesmith, Pearce, Powell, Rice, Saulsbury, Ten Eyck, Thurston, Wiley.—14.

The announcement was greeted with applause in the galleries; but was checked by the Speaker. The condemned Senator retired, chagrined and disheartened. He has been in the Senate for seventeen years.

We regret to see that one of the Senators of Pennsylvania, Mr. COWAN, voted to shield Senator BRIGHT from expulsion for his truckling with rebellion.—He may imagine himself to be conscientious in the matter; but this is no time to triffling with traitors, and give them all the "largest liberty" they desire and act upon.

## Important Bill.

On Thursday last, the House of Representatives of the United States passed a bill authorizing the issue of one hundred and fifty millions of dollars in Treasury Notes, making them a legal tender in all payments to Government. This will give to them a character and stability which will prevent all shuffling on the part of speculators and brokers. The measure was necessary on account of the pressing demands upon the Treasury, and there appeared to be no other that could give prompt relief. Mr. STEVENS, Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means, pressed it through. He closed the debate—advocating its passage on the ground of the necessity of the times demanding it, as the present expenses of the Government were over two millions dollars per day.

The vote was—yeas 93, nays 60. Our representative, Mr. McPHERSON, always alive to the necessities of the country, as well as its economical financial management, voted for the bill.

Hon. Charles P. Van Wyck, of the Investigating Committee in Congress, made a startling speech in the House on Friday last, which discloses stupendous frauds upon the Government. He has been probing the matter to the bottom; and if his developments are true, the offenders will, beyond a doubt, be made to answer—and future rascality prevented.

A committee has been appointed by the House of Representatives of this State, to make inquiry whether improper means were used to procure the passage of the bill, at the last session of the Legislature, for the annihilation of the tonnage duties on the Pennsylvania Railroad—in other words, whether votes and influence were not bought to accomplish the end. The Committee is composed of seven members—Messrs. Hopkins, Ryan, Strang, Alexander, Crane, Kaine, and Hoffer. We are pleased to see this movement—as bribery and corruption have, for several years, been charged against members of the Legislature. If this should be the case, we trust it may be ferreted out.

The friends of Mr. THOMAS J. LINES, who was recently killed near Shippenburg, offer a reward of \$25 for the gold watch of the deceased, which, it appears, mysteriously disappeared at the time of the accident. No doubt it was taken from his lifeless body by a vile wretch who would plunder the dead. We envy him not the remorse which must be his.

THE POLICY OF THE ADMINISTRATION SUSTAINED.—It is now confidently asserted that there are not ten Republican members of the House who are prepared to advocate the immediate and unconditional emancipation of slaves. All hope of legislation favorable to this class of politicians is abandoned, and the Administration programme of preserving the Union and Constitution, and enforcing the laws, is said to be omnipotent in the House.

MR. SEWARD AND THE PRESIDENCY.—It is currently reported that Mr. Seward has sometime since written a letter positively declining to permit the use of his name as a candidate for the Presidency.—It is understood to have emphatically disclaimed all ambition to fill any position in public life so long only as the country may be engaged in the struggle for the existence of the Government. The distinguished writer also takes occasion to severely reprimand the gentleman who had presumed to use his name in connection with the Presidency, for expressing a wish to enter upon the canvass of the merits of any individual at a time when the country needs the united and unselfish labors of all her sons.

The letter as I have said, was written some weeks ago, and addressed, I believe, to B. F. Trollox, an officer of the "William H. Seward Club, Philadelphia." N. Y. Times Cor.

## The Victory in Tennessee.

The greatest joy and enthusiasm pervaded all classes at Washington upon the receipt of the favorable news from Tennessee. Mr. Faxon, Chief Clerk in the Navy Department, when he received the despatch from Com. Foote, jumped into a carriage and hurried to the Capitol, his usually thoughtful face so fairly wreathed in smiles that the most careless passer-by might have known that he was full of good news.

He conveyed the official despatch to Speaker Grow, who directed the Clerk to read it to the House. Such a scene of turbulent delight has rarely been witnessed in the Hall. The floor outstripped the galleries in the vehemence of their applause, and a general jubilee held sway for several minutes. Then Speaker Grow brought the gavel down on the desk, and with flushed face and dancing eyes, said "The House must certainly be aware of the importance of such manifestations." But for once the influence of the Speaker's magic voice was powerless, and every one seemed to think that the beginning of the end of rebellion had at last come.

It is said that the President and several of the Cabinet are in favor of replacing Gen. Fremont again in command; and Mr. Stanton has pledged his word, it is alleged, that he should be placed where he could fight for his country.

Proposed Re-organization of Secession. Several Senators are now engaged in maturing legislation, by which those States which have set themselves in rebellion against the General Government will be deprived of the governments which have acted in defiance of the Constitution, and be re-organized as Territories, that the provisions of the Constitution may be fully and lawfully carried into effect.

The Rebel troops have advanced from Springfield, Missouri, so that their pickets have exchanged fire, with the pickets of the advance guard of our force at Lebanon. Mr. Price is said to have attempted to move off his baggage, but failing, told his men they must either fight or surrender. We may look for stirring news from Missouri very soon.

A despatch from Cincinnati announces that Gen. Thomas's division in three columns is moving into East Tennessee.—They will enter the State at three points simultaneously and advance at once on Knoxville, with the hope of taking possession of that place and of the Virginia and Tennessee railroad, thus cutting off the Rebel communications. Once in East Tennessee there is no doubt the division will be largely reinforced by the loyal Union men of that section of the State.

By way of Norfolk we learn that the Burnside expedition attacked Roanoke Island on Friday morning, and at the latest reports the light was still going on. A lady passenger, by the flag of truce, was informed by Gen. Huger, that the Federal forces had been twice repulsed, but as the light was admitted to be still in progress, we may, with the memory of the reports first given in relation to the Port Royal fight, estimate these reported repulses at their true value. The Rebel force there is under the command of Gen. Wise, and is reported to number four or five thousand. Commodore Lynch's mosquito fleet was also there to assist in the defence. The most of Wise's force were at Nag's Head, a point on the outer beach, opposite Roanoke Island. It was understood that one of our gunboats was to go outside and shell his camp. His position there was, probably, to secure a way for the retreat of his force if the island was captured.

## The Federal Army Concentrating for a Decisive Blow.

ROCKFORD, Feb. 9.—The news from the West indicates that the preparations for a decided blow against the enemy are nearly completed. The forces for this movement are nearly all concentrated at the point whence it is intended to move against the adversary. In a few days the whole command will probably be on the march Westward.

Gen. Sigel and Gen. Asboth's Divisions have reached Lebanon, and Major Wright's Battalion of Cavalry has moved fourteen miles west of that point.

Gen. Davis' brigade was reported to be crossing the Orange river on Wednesday, and a portion of it was expected to arrive at Lebanon on Thursday.

WASHINGTON, February 6.—The president has approved the bill authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to strike from the Pension Rolls the names of all such persons as have or may hereafter take up arms against the Government of the United States or who have in any manner encouraged the Rebels or manifested a sympathy with their cause. It is known that some persons in the West after drawing their pensions have openly joined the enemy, while others who have not taken this extreme step have openly sympathized with the Rebels, and at the same time drawn their pensions. The law just passed affords a partial remedy against disloyal pensioners receiving money from the Government.

Hon. EMERSON RITCHIE, Clerk of the House, has received letters from Tennessee, announcing the discouragement of the Secessionists now holding that State in bondage. Wealthy families are fleeing, taking their slaves with them, and it is hoped that Gen. THOMAS will occupy Nashville before WASHINGTON'S birthday.—The letters were sent to Gen. McCLELLAN, for his information.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9.—According to telegraphic advices to headquarters here, Gen. Lander having been reinforced and supplied to that end, marched on the day before yesterday at the head of between 7,000 and 8,000 troops upon the enemy at Romney. Their force there was about equal to his. They declined fighting, however, and vanished across the river, destroying the fine wire bridge there, in their rear. Gen. Lander is in possession of the town, and they have run off from the vicinity, probably in the direction of Winchester.

## Another Victory!

## FORT HENRY CAPTURED!

ONE REBEL GENERAL, ONE COLONEL, TWO CAPTAINS AND SIXTY PRISONERS TAKEN!

THE VICTORY FLAG FLYING OVER TENNESSEE SOIL EVER MORE.

From the West we have the announcement of another important success of the National arms. Fort Henry on the Tennessee river has fallen, the Rebel force there has been put to an inglorious rout, the railroad between Bowling Green and Columbus is in our possession, and the National banner is again planted upon the soil of Tennessee. Though this victory appears to have been cheaply won, the main body of the rebels precipitately retreating when their artilleries were shelled out of the Fort by the gunboats, its results, in a strategic point, are even more important than those of the victory at Somerset. It gives to our forces the possession of the Tennessee river, by which a way into the interior of the State is opened; it breaks the communication between Bowling Green and Columbus, and threatens the Rebel forces at both these points with a flank movement. A similar expedition up the Cumberland will secure possession of Fort Donelson, and with the command of both rivers the communication between Nashville and Bowling Green will be broken, thus forcing the Rebels there to retreat or come out of their entrenchments and fight.

The expedition against Fort Henry consisted of seven gunboats under the immediate command of Com. Foote and from eight to ten thousand men under command of Gen. U. S. Grant. The fort was subdued entirely by the gunboats after less than two hours bombardment. The artilleries in the fort, with the commander of the post, Gen. Loyd Tilghman, formerly of Maryland, were taken prisoners. The Rebel infantry, encamped outside of the fort, and said to number four or five thousand, when the fort surrendered, precipitately fled, leaving behind a large amount of camp equipment and ammunition. The fort was bravely defended, but the concentrated fire of the gunboats, delivered towards the close of the action at a distance of only three hundred yards, could not be successfully resisted. Gen. Tilghman in surrendering spoke of the defeat as the most serious disaster of the war. The gunboat Cincinnati, Com. Foote's flag ship, received thirty shots but continued the fight until the end. The most serious damage on our side was received by the gunboat Essex. A round shot killed her second in command, Capt. Britain, and penetrating one of her boilers caused it to explode, by which a number of her crew were scalded to death and others jumping overboard were drowned. The Cincinnati had one killed and six wounded. There were no casualties on the other boats. The conduct of the crews of the gunboats was splendid. They fought with the greatest spirit and without a man flinching.

## Interesting Particulars of the Fight.

The Surrender of the Fort—Five Thousand Rebel Infantry Cut and Run, Leaving Everything Behind them in their Flight.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 7.—The Gazette and Commercial's Cairo correspondents give the following interesting account of the bombardment and capture of Fort Henry: Yesterday at 12 o'clock 30 minutes P. M. the gunboats Cincinnati, St. Louis, Carondelet, and Essex—the Tyler, Conestoga and Lexington bringing up the rear, advanced boldly against the Rebel works, going to the right of Painter Creek Island, immediately above which on the east shore of the river stands the fortifications. Keeping out of range till at the head of the Island, and within a mile of the enemy, and then passing the Island in full view of the Rebel guns, we steadily advanced, every man being at quarters.

Every ear was strained to catch the Flag Officer's signal gun for the commencement of the action.

Our line of battle was on the left, the St. Louis next, the Carondelet next, the Cincinnati (for the time being the flag-ship, and having on board Flag-Officer Foote), and next the Essex.

We advanced in line—the Cincinnati a boat's length ahead, when, at 12:30 the Cincinnati opened the ball, and immediately the three accompanying boats followed the example, and the enemy, no ways backward, gave an admirable response.

The fight raged furiously for half an hour, but we steadily advanced toward the enemy, receiving the returning storms of shot and shell, when, getting within three hundred yards of the enemy's works, we came to a stand and poured into them right and left.

In the meantime the Essex had been disabled and drifted away from the scene of action, leaving the Cincinnati, Carondelet and St. Louis alone engaged.

At precisely 40 minutes past one o'clock the enemy struck their colors, and such cheering and such wild excitement as seized the throats, arms and caps of the four or five hundred sailors of the gunboats cannot be imagined, much less described.

After the surrender, which was made to Commodore Foote by General Tilghman, who defended his fort in the most determined manner, we found that the Rebel infantry encamped outside of the fort, numbering four or five thousand men, had run and run, leaving only an artillery company in command of the fort!

The fort mounted seventeen guns, mostly 32 and 34-pounders, one being a magnificent 10-inch columbiad.

Our shots dismounted two guns, driving the enemy through the embrasures. One of their 32-pounders burst during the engagement, wounding the gunners.

The Rebels captured claim to have had but eleven effective guns, worked by fifty-four men, the number, all told, of the prisoners taken. They lost five killed and ten badly wounded.

The infantry left everything behind them in their flight and a vast deal of their plunder has fallen into our hands, including a large and valuable quantity of ordnance stores.

Gen. Tilghman appeared disheartened. He thinks the capture of the fort is one of the most damaging blows of the war. On surrendering to Com. Foote he remarked, "I am glad to surrender to so gallant an officer."

## Commodore Foote replied: "You do perfectly right, sir, in surrendering, but you should have blown my boats out of water before I would have surrendered to you."

In the engagement the Cincinnati was in the lead and lying the Flag Officer's command, which was the chief mark. Flag Officer Foote and Captain Steadman crowded her defiantly into the teeth of the enemy's guns. She got thirty-one shots, some going completely through her.

The Essex was badly crippled when about half through the fight, and crowding steadily against the enemy, a ball went into her port side, through a forward port, then through the heavy bulkhead and going squarely through one of her boilers, the escaping steam scalding and killing several of her crew.

Captain Porter and his Aid, S. P. Button, Jr., and Paymaster Lewis, were standing in the direct line of the ball's passage. Button being in the centre of the group the shot struck him on the top of the head, scattering his brains in every direction.—The escaping steam went into the pilot house and instantly killed Ford and Bride, the pilots. Many of the soldiers at the rush of the steam jumped overboard and were drowned.

The Cincinnati had only one man killed and six wounded.

The Essex had six seamen killed, two officers and seventeen men wounded, and five missing.

There were no casualties on the St. Louis and Carondelet, though the shot and shell fell upon them like rain.

The St. Louis was commanded by Capt. Leonard Paulding, who stood upon the gunboat and fought his guns to the last.—Not a man flinched, and with cheer upon cheer sent shot and shell among the enemy.

DISPATCH OF GEN. HALLECK ANNOUNCING THIS VICTORY.—St. Louis, Feb. 7.—The following is just announced from headquarters:

"Fort Henry is ours! The flag of the Union is re-established on the soil of Tennessee, and it will never be removed."

LOUISVILLE, Feb. 7.—A dispatch from Gen. Halleck to Gen. Buell this evening says:

"We have taken Fort Henry. The enemy has retreated on Paris, leaving a part of his guns. Our cavalry are in pursuit of him."

"Gen. Grant will attack Fort Donelson to-morrow."

The additional news in reference to the capture of Fort Henry, Tennessee, confirms and increases the importance of the success gained by the Federal arms. An expedition has gone up the Cumberland river, and Gen. Halleck telegraphs that Gen. Grant would attack Fort Donelson on Saturday. Despatches to the Cincinnati papers state that when the attack was made on Fort Henry the Rebel infantry were in camp eating dinner. They abandoned everything, leaving one thousand shot guns and all their equipment.

In pursuing the Rebels captured eight field pieces and took thirty-three prisoners. The Norfolk papers have a dispatch from Clarksville, Tennessee, which admits that Fort Henry had been captured, and says that their forces were retreating to Fort Donelson. The despatch also states the fact that the Tennessee railroad bridge had been destroyed by the Federal gunboats, thus cutting off communication between Bowling Green and Columbus and Memphis.

The latest despatches direct from Fort Henry report that two of the gunboats had made a reconnaissance up to Paducah, the crossing of the Memphis and Columbus Railroad. The bridge was so injured as to prevent the passage of trains. A reconnaissance had been made to within one mile of Fort Donelson. The arms, munitions of war, &c., captured by our forces are estimated to be worth a million of dollars. Gen. Tilghman and the one hundred prisoners captured had been sent to Cairo.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7.—It appears that at four o'clock this morning, Col. Friedman's cavalry, the Cameron Dragoons, numbering eight hundred men, went out in the direction of Fairfax Court House for the purpose of capturing the Secession pickets. They swept the country from Fairfax Court House to Hunter's Mills, perhaps a distance of five miles, going within half a mile of Germantown, which is several miles beyond the Court House.—They drove in all the Secession pickets, thirteen excepted, who belonged to the First North Carolina and Stewart's Virginia cavalry. These they captured and this evening they were brought to Washington. They were found in a log house, and on being surprised fired upon our scouts.—One Rebel was killed, and Captain Wilson, of the Cameron Dragoons, was wounded in the neck. Also, a Sergeant was wounded of the Cameron Dragoons.

A transportation wagon belonging to the Rebels was captured, together with six horses, and several Col's rifles.

SANDY HOOK, FEBRUARY 7.—It is for on Captain Taylor and three of his Rebel soldiers needed themselves behind a stone wall just above Harper's Ferry Bridge. One man, of her black & painted, by displaying a flag of truce induced a loyal Virginian from this side to go over, but when he was near, across, Taylor and two others treacherously fired upon him, killing him immediately. Our battery on the heights at once opened the art by shelling the buildings where the Rebels were supposed to be retreated, and subsequently some of our men crossed the river and a fire to twelve houses, including the "Wager" and another hotel, the railroad buildings, etc. The whole lower part of the town is now in ashes.

The greatest necessity existed for burning these buildings, as they have been a hiding place for Rebel riflemen who have been annoying our troops for weeks past.—The number of Rebels present is not known, but many were seen to mount their horses and leave the outskirts of the town by the Charlestown road.

This afternoon a Rebel flag of truce, in the hands of three of Baylor's men, came to the Ferry, but they were warned off by Colonel Geary.

A large mounted Rebel picket has been stationed all the afternoon near Bolivar.

The expulsion of Senator Bright gave great joy at Indianapolis.

## Important From Mexico.

Defeat of the Spanish Army at the Nations at Bridge.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 4.—The steamer Golden Age has arrived here from Panama, bringing \$89,000 in treasure from Manzanillo.

The steamer St. Louis, from San Francisco, arrived at Manzanillo, Mexico, on the 28th January. She has \$1,400,000 in treasure to go, via Panama, to New York. The steamer Panama arrived here yesterday from Mazatlan, bringing \$75,000 in treasure.

A courier arrived at Acapulco previous to the 24th ult., with intelligence of the defeat of the Spanish army in a severe battle at the National Bridge, near Vera Cruz. The battle lasted five hours.

Intelligence from Western Mexico represents that there is a general termination of internal dissensions among the people, and a union of all parties to resist the foreign invasion.

## Important from the Sandwich Islands.

Hon. John A. Parker, United States Consul at Honolulu, Sandwich Islands, has arrived in Washington, with highly important information to be laid before the State Department. He has conclusive evidence that an elaborate scheme has been conceived, and the effort is being made to carry it out, to transfer the control of these Islands to the British Government. Emissaries have been actively employed in paving the way for such a consummation. The basis of the plan is to furnish large sums in the shape of loans, for which not only the revenues but the territorial possessions of the State are to be hypothecated.

To assist in this, the vanity of the reigning monarch is flattered by all the glittering allurements of domestic pagentry and commercial aggrandizement. He is surrounded with shrewd and artful courtiers, stimulated with golden promises of the same pomp and power as the families of rank possess in the capitals of Europe.—These means are being actively employed by the cunning diplomats who control the foreign policy of the English Crown.—Thus it is hoped that these islands, the "Key of the Pacific," and its shores of spice and gold, are to be turned into another Malta, or Gibraltar, from whence iron-clad war ships shall dictate terms to and control the commerce of the nations of the globe.

But while Lord Russell and Palmerston shall win, Mr. Seward can concur. To-day we realize the advantage of having a real statesman at the head of our Department of Foreign Affairs. Our Secretary of State has long been aware of the last and greed of England for a controlling position in the South Pacific. Her voracious commerce with South America and Asia, and her covetous designs upon Mexico, long ago claimed the attention of this sagacious statesman, and we predict that the wily diplomacy of England will be unmasked and overthrown, as it always has been when touched by the spear of the sage of Auburn. Phil. Jayner.

## Bitter Female Secessionists.

Four young gentlemen, who have been residing in Alexandria for some months, a few days ago, engaged partners of a highly respectable lady, who lives in Prince street, with her two daughters, aged respectively sixteen and eighteen.

Although the lady and her daughters were open and avowed Secessionists, the former having two sons in the Rebel army, the young gentlemen were, nevertheless, surprised to hear them speak so contemptuously and bitterly of the Union.

The young gentlemen, it appears, took it into their heads to host the Stars and Stripes on the top of their dwelling one day, upon which the lady and her daughters, when they discovered it peacefully floating above them, raised a storm of indignation.

One of the young ladies then clambered to the roof of the house, at the risk of life or limb, and with the spirit of a tigress, tore down our national flag, trampled it beneath her feet, and finally threw the fragments into the stove.

Not content with this disrespect, this young traitress took the ashes of the burned flag, and pitched them contemptuously into the street.

## THE BLESSINGS THEY HAVE LOST.



Recognition of Hayti and Liberia.

Senator Sumner has reported, from the Committee on Foreign Relations, a bill to recognize the nationality of Hayti and Liberia, which our government has persistently refused to admit, until we are the only great power not diplomatically represented at Port-au-Prince and Monrovia. The diplomatic agents to be sent are of the second class, ranking with Ministers resident, and a grade above Charges d'Affaires. The bill is introduced into the Senate, reads thus:

*A bill to authorize the President of the United States to appoint diplomatic representatives to the Republics of Hayti and Liberia.*  
Be it enacted, &c., That the President of the United States be, and he is authorized, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to appoint diplomatic representatives of the United States to the Republics of Hayti and Liberia, respectively. Each of the said representatives so appointed shall be accredited as Commissioner and Consul General, and shall receive out of any money in the treasury, not otherwise appropriated, the compensation of commissioners provided for by the act of Congress approved August 18, 1856: *Provided,* that the compensation of the representative at Liberia shall not exceed four thousand dollars.

This will make the salary of the Commissioner and Consul General at Hayti \$7,500, and that of the Commissioner and Consul General at Liberia \$4,000. The Consulates at Port-au-Prince and at Monrovia will be abolished.

A Projected Expedition from Pennsylvania.

Some time since Governor Curtin asked that an expedition composed entirely of Pennsylvania troops might be despatched to engraft themselves upon some point in the South. The request, although not formally accepted, meets with much favor from the War Department, and it is thought that the requisite order will soon be given. The first step in the proposed organization is to get together all the regiments yet recruiting in the State who have attained the minimum standard, and division them, as was done with the reserve regiments under McClellan.

The Governor desires further, to have them assembled as soon as convenient at camp, full fifteen miles from Philadelphia, where they can be brigaded, and learn to move together in masses, and thoroughly familiarize themselves with field evolutions upon a large scale. In this they would have attained considerable proficiency by the time the Government could furnish the amount of transportation necessary to carry so large a force to the Southern coast. The force thus concentrated would consist of seven thousand eight hundred and fifty infantry, one thousand six hundred cavalry, and one thousand three hundred and eighty artillery; making a grand total of ten thousand eight hundred and thirty men.

An informal intimation has been received from the War Department that it would be gratified to see another body of reserved troops raised in Pennsylvania, to the number (say) ten thousand. These, if raised now, could be used to reinforce any column that might need assistance; or in case their services are not needed in this way, they might take the place of the seasoned and disciplined troops used to garrison Annapolis, Frederick, and Baltimore, and thus permit the latter to join the grand army without advance. Governor Sprague has already acted on the idea, and Governor Andrew, of Massachusetts, is about to follow.

Hard Times in the West.

A correspondent at Glenwood, Mills county, Iowa, writes as follows, under date of Jan. 10. While the country generally is suffering from hard times, we of Western Iowa are by no means exempt. It is true we raised large crops during the last summer, and consequently have on hand a large supply of wheat, corn, potatoes and pork—yet what does it avail us? We are allowed from twenty-five to thirty cents for wheat, ten and ten and a half cents for corn, fifteen and twenty cents for potatoes, and two and a half for pork, per pound, while butter is worth ten cents, eggs eight cents, chickens (full grown) \$1 to \$1.50 per dozen, and worse than all we cannot get cash, even at these prices, but must take our pay from the merchants in goods at enormous prices. So we must keep our produce, and live as economical as possible, and consequently our merchants do a very small business. Our only circulating medium is trade money, hard money being seldom seen, but we may hope for better days, trusting in an all-wise God for relief. All we can do is to continue to raise as large crops as possible, and store them away for future sale, for there will certainly be a demand for the products of the farm at remunerative prices at some future time.

**AFPLICATIONS.**—A series of sad deaths have befallen the family of Mr. Jacob Gerhart, toll collector at the Hamburg Bridge, Berks county, during the last fortnight. In the first place, four promising grandchildren, the children of his son-in-law, Jesse Hein, of Windsor township, died within two weeks of the terrible throat disease that is so fatal in its ravages in that neighborhood. One, a twelve years old daughter, was buried about two weeks ago, and on Thursday last, the three others aged respectively nineteen, seventeen and five years, were laid in one grave, while another child of the same parents was lying hopelessly ill. The next sorrow occurred to his son, Tobias Gerhart, of Perry township, whose mind became so deeply affected by trouble and misfortune that it was found necessary to take him to the State Asylum at Harrisburg; and on the very morning that his father went on the way there, one of his children, a grown up daughter, died of throat disease.

**COFFIN ROBBERS IN ENGLAND.**—A gang of coffin robbers have been detected at Weston, Somerset county, England. The leader was the sexton of the church, and the party were accustomed to open vaults, break coffins with tools, cut out the lead lining, and take this lead, with the coffin handles and plates, to sell as old iron at Bradford. The wood of the coffin and the bones of its inmates were broken up and stowed away in the further corner of the vault. This has been going on for over three years, and at least fifty coffins, including those of some of the prominent people of the neighborhood—noblemen and others—have been thus outraged.

Our Frontier Defences.

The Special Committee having in charge the subject of immediately placing our lake and river defenses upon the Canadian boundary in an efficient condition, have been actively at work. A large amount of practical and theoretical light has been thrown upon the matter by the statements of Gen. McClellan and other military officers. The Committee have agreed to report a bill for the purpose of erecting fortifications, organizing military posts and arming the merchant marine of the lakes, so as to create a floating militia for purposes of defense.

A Fresh Supply of Sailors.

In consequence of the rapid extemporization of an effective navy within the last few months, while our mercantile shipping has suffered no diminution in extent, a great scarcity of sailors for the navy has been experienced. The Secretary of the Navy has made a requisition upon the War Department for five thousand men to assist in manning expeditions upon the ocean and the Western waters.

**BOARDING SPECIE.**—Those who board specie or hold it for speculative purposes, will probably miss a figure in their calculations, for there is a great abundance of specie in the country, and particularly of silver coin. Hoarding specie for the purpose of selling it is a mean business at the best, but when it tends to make an artificial scarcity at a crisis like the present, is unpatriotic as well as mean. Keep the specie moving, and specie will be in no degree hampered by the suspension of specie payments by the banks.

Diphtheria.

As the newspapers are full of remedies for this dangerous affection of the throat, some of them very good and some of them very silly, we will give what we know to be used by some eminent physicians, which we have never known to fail, if applied early. Diphtheria in its early stage may be recognized by any person of ordinary capacity, by two marked symptoms; the sensation of a lumpy or hard substance in the throat, rendering swallowing difficult and painful, and a marked foetid, or unpleasant smell of the breath, the result of its putrefactive tendency. On the appearance of these symptoms, if the patient is old enough to do so, give a piece of gum camphor, or the size of a marrowfat pea, and let it be retained in the mouth, swallowing slowly the saliva charged with it until it is all gone. In an hour or so give another, and at the end of another hour a third, a fourth will not usually be required, but if the pain and unpleasant breath are not relieved, it may be used two or three times more, at a little longer interval, say two hours. If the child is young, powder the camphor, which can easily be done by adding a drop or two of spirits of alcohol to it, and mix it with an equal quantity of powdered loaf sugar, or better, powdered rock candy, and blow it through a quill or tube into its throat, depressing the tongue with the half of a spoon. Two or three applications will relieve. Some recommend powdered aloes of pillitory with the camphor, but observation and experience have satisfied us that camphor is sufficient alone. It acts probably by its virtue as a diffusible stimulant, and antiseptic qualities.

**ASTHMA.**—From Rev. D. Letts, Franklin, N. H. "An old lady of our acquaintance has been greatly afflicted with Asthma for many years, and has tried a multiplicity of prescriptions, with little or no effect. My wife sent her a part of a box of the 'Bronchial Troches,' after a few days we heard that she found great relief from their use, and to-day she sent a messenger some five miles to procure more: we had only one box left, but could not refuse it. 'Brown's Bronchial Troches,' or Cough Lozenges are sold throughout the United States.

His Prince Albert has willed the whole of his property—a very considerable sum—to the Queen, for the ultimate benefit of his younger children. His care of the revenues of the Duchy of Cornwall will result in the Prince of Wales having nearly half a million in hand when he comes of age next November, together with the annual income, in the best possible order. It is also stated, on good authority, that the late Prince bequeathed Balmoral, which was his own property, to Her Majesty.

**The Queen,** since her bereavement, has lived in the greatest retirement. Her Majesty has only one of her children as a companion at dinner. Even the King of the Belgians—near as he is in blood, and intimate as he has been with her from childhood—has not been exempted from this privacy. All the members of the royal family dine together with those relatives or connections who may be on a visit to Osborne, and each is in turn selected to bear Her Majesty company in her private apartments.

**CANADIAN CITY TO BE SOLD.**—The city of London, on the opposite shore of the Lake from Cleveland, is in the hands of the Sheriff and about to be sold. The execution is to realize part of a debt of \$595,000 borrowed by the city from the municipal loan fund and sunk in the construction of the London and Port Stanley Railway which is but twelve miles in length and connects London with Lake Erie. The writ is issued by the Government in compliance with the terms of the Consolidated Loan Act.

**LIVING ON RAISINS FOR TEN DAYS.**—The crew of the schooner S. H. Atwood, of Boston, which put into Fortress Monroe on the 10th inst., were obliged to subsist for ten days on raisins, the extreme length of the passage from Malaga for New York, over eighty-one days, using up all the supplies. The captain had his wife with him, who seemed to suffer the most from the unusual food.

**The Albany Statesman** publishes a letter from Homer's Division, stating that Samuel Cox, of Port Tobacco, Md., a returned Rebel, whipped a negro to death for informing the Federal commander that he (Cox) had arms for Rebel use secreted in his house. The slave had escaped, but was delivered up to Cox, who tied the man to his house and then drove at a rapid rate to his home, 11 miles off, the poor slave being compelled to run all the way. He was then tied up and flogged to death.

Gettysburg English and Classic School.

THE Second Session of the GETTYSBURG ENGLISH AND CLASSIC SCHOOL for Males and Females, will commence on the 11th of March, 1862, and will continue till the 1st of July—1862.  
TERMS—For English Branches, \$7 00  
For English and Classics, 10 00  
Ed. those who desire to send their children, should make early application. For particulars address  
Rev. W. M. McELWEE, Gettysburg, Feb. 5, 1862.

Boarding and Day School.

MISS C. RHEADS' BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL opens on Monday, SEPTEMBER 24, 1861. Terms—Per Session of 5 Months, \$75. Music and Languages extra. For further particulars address C. RHEADS, August 28, 61 Gettysburg, Pa.

Notice to Invalids.

DR. H. BUSHBY, has located himself in Haverhill, Adams Co., Pa., and will continue to attend to the practice of Medicine, Surgery and Midwifery in all their various branches; and would inform the afflicted that a number of years' experience, and unimpaired success in the cure of all kinds of diseases, such as partial and general Palsy, St. Vitus' Dance, Consumption of the first and second stages, Scrofula and King's Evil, Asthma, Gout, Rheumatism, Dropsy, Mercurial and Syphilitic Affections, Milk or White Leg, Diseases of the Urinary Organs, Erysipelas, St. Anthony's Fire or Rose, Ulcers and all kinds of Diseases, Dropsy, Constitutional Disorders, and all Diseases of a mixed and complicated character. Also many affections peculiar to Females, such as irregularity of the Menstruation, Leucorrhoea or Whites, and all the various kinds of Sore Throat and Diphtheria. No relief pay. May 22, 61

The Markets.

GETTYSBURG—TUESDAY LAST.	
Superfine Flour.....	62 50 to 65
Red Wheat.....	1 10 to 1 12
White Wheat.....	1 15 to 1 17
Corn old Yellow.....	42 to 44
Rye.....	62 to 65
Buckwheat.....	50 to 52
Blackhead Meal.....	75 to 77
Clayton Seed.....	1 15 to 1 20
Timothy Seed.....	1 25 to 1 30
Flax Seed.....	50 to 52
Barley.....	50 to 52
Oats.....	30 to 32
Plaster of Paris, per bag.....	5 50
Do. (in bundles).....	1 25 to 1 30
Guanco per barrel.....	14 00 to 15 00

BALTIMORE—TUESDAY LAST.

Flour.....	62 50 to 65
Wheat.....	1 10 to 1 12
Rye.....	62 to 65
Corn.....	42 to 44
Oats.....	30 to 32
Barley.....	50 to 52
Plaster of Paris, per bag.....	5 50
Do. (in bundles).....	1 25 to 1 30
Guanco per barrel.....	14 00 to 15 00

HANOVER—TUESDAY LAST.

Flour per bushel.....	55 00 to 57 25
Red Wheat.....	1 20 to 1 22
White Wheat.....	1 25 to 1 27
Corn.....	42 to 44
Oats.....	30 to 32
Barley.....	50 to 52
Plaster of Paris, per bag.....	5 50
Do. (in bundles).....	1 25 to 1 30
Guanco per barrel.....	14 00 to 15 00

Married.

On February the 4th inst., at 6 o'clock in the evening, in Union Chapel, Hampton, by Rev. J. G. McKeehan, Mr. JACOB EDWARD HERMAN, 18 Miss HANNAH AGNES, second daughter of the late Dr. B. H. of Hampton.  
(On the 4th inst., at 4 o'clock Chapel, by Rev. Mr. Campbell, Mr. JACOB WHITE, of this place, to Miss KATE KLEIN, of Oxford township.  
In Carlisle, on the 21st inst., by the Rev. Samuel Phillips, Mr. ARNER S. HILDEBRAND, son of East Berlin, Pa., to Miss JULIA A. WEDLEY, of Carlisle, Pa.

Died.

On the 24th ult., in East Berlin, Mr. GEORGE P. SPANGLER, aged 82 years and 1 month.  
On the 24th ult., after a short illness, JOSEPH A. REED, of Hamilton township, aged 20 years, 3 months and 21 days.  
In Paradise township, on the 24th inst., ELIZABETH BEVER, wife of Anthony Bever, and daughter of A. K. Stoner, of East Berlin, aged 41 years.  
In Littlestown, on the 24th ult., AMOS FRANKLIN, infant son of Mr. Samuel Cateles, aged 3 months and 21 days.  
On the 31st ult., ROBERT WHITE, eldest son of A. Hill and Maria McCreary, aged 10 years 2 months and 20 days.  
On Thursday, the 6th inst., in Franklin township, MARY MCGILVER, infant daughter of J. A. and Anna B. McGilver, aged 2 weeks.  
On the 6th inst., JACOB DITZLER, son of Daniel and Julia Ann March, of Butler township, aged 7 years 6 months and 16 days.

Register's Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given to all Legatees and other persons concerned, that the Administration Accounts hereinafter mentioned will be presented at the Orphans' Court of Adams county, for confirmation and allowance, on Tuesday the 1st day of March, 1862, at 10 o'clock, A. M., to wit:  
1. The third and final account of Isaac B. Trostle, late of Huntington township, Adams county, deceased.  
2. The first and final account of Isaac B. Trostle, Executor of the last will and testament of Catherine Trostle, deceased.  
3. The first account of Adam Robert and Charles H. Polley, Administrators of Jacob Mundoff, deceased.  
4. The first and final account of Isaac F. Brinkerhoff, Administrator of the estate of John Tate, Sen. deceased.  
5. The first and final account of E. C. Falkner, Administrator of Charles M. Tate, deceased.  
6. The first and final account of Alexander Koser, Executor of the last will and testament of Henry Koser, Sen. deceased.  
7. The second account of George Grupp, Guardian of Geo. Cyrus, John S. and Ezra Carson, minor children of Ulrich Carson, deceased.  
8. The second account of Jeremiah Slaybaugh and Jacob Sandoz, Executors of the estate of Baltzer G. Minter, deceased.  
C. X. MARTIN, Registrar.  
Register's Office, Gettysburg, Feb. 5, 1862.

Watches, Watches, Watches.

THE undersigned has just returned from the SILVER WATCHES, selected with particular care, and which he can sell at extremely low prices—warranting them to be good timekeepers. Also, an assortment of CHAINS, KEYS, &c.  
Persons desirous of purchasing a good Watch, are requested to call and examine my assortment.  
JOSEPH BEVAN,  
in the Diamond, Gettysburg.  
Dec. 18.

N. PICKING IS NOW SELLING B

OVERCOATS at panic prices.  
DRESS COATS at panic prices.  
PANTALOONS at panic prices.  
VESTS at all kinds of prices.  
NOW IS THE TIME—CALL SOON.  
Jan. 2.

The Eagle Plough,

FOR sale at SHEDS & BUEHLER'S—also CORN SHELLERS, FEED CUTTERS, &c.  
Jan. 2.

NEW GOODS.

Fahnestock Brothers  
WOULD respectfully inform their friends and the public, that they have just received a large and handsome stock of FALL & WINTER GOODS, consisting of Ladies' Dress Goods, Shawls, Cloths, Cassimeres, Flannels, Ginghams, Muslins, &c., also Quincloths, Groceries, &c., which will be sold at short profits. Having changed our terms, we now sell for CASH. 50 days' credit to prompt-paying customers. 25% call early at the sign of the RED FRONT. Oct. 25.

Second Supply of the Season!

GEORGE ARNOLD  
HAS just returned from Philadelphia with a large supply of English and French Cloths, Beaver Cloths, Overcoatings, Vestings and Cassimeres in great variety, 75 to \$5.00 per yard. Cassimeres, Vests, Jeans, &c., with a general assortment of Dress Goods. We have now on hand a large stock of Overcoats ranging from \$3.75 to \$15.00, also Dress Coats, Business Coats, Men's and Boys' Pantaloons, Vests, Shirts, Drawers, Monkey Jackets. Our Clothing is all of our own make and warranted well made. Our stock of Overcoats particularly large, we are receiving Overcoats, &c. daily from the hands we have employed, so that we keep our stock well assorted. The above goods have been purchased on the very best terms for cash, and will be sold at a very reduced price for the same. Give us a call.  
Jan. 1, 1862.

1861. Fall Millinery. 1861.

MISS McCREARY having just returned from the City, is now opening an unusual and large assortment of BONNETS and TRIMMINGS, of the latest styles. Also, Dress Goods and Trimmings, Shawls, Mantillas and Fancy Goods of every description, all of which having been purchased for cash, will be sold at prices to suit the times.  
A. SCOTT & SON.

SOMETHING NEW.

THE undersigned respectfully informs the residents of Gettysburg and vicinity, that he has opened a WATCH and JEWELRY STORE, in the room immediately adjacent to the rear of Mr. J. L. Shick's Store, and is hereunto keeping an assortment of all the JEWELRY, SILVER and PLATED WARE, SPECTACLES, CLOCKS, &c., &c. Having been connected with a first-class Watch and Jewelry Store in Baltimore, for several years past, he is prepared to furnish every article in this line, at the lowest City prices, and all purchases will be guaranteed as warranted. From a long experience in Watch repairing, especially in fine Watches, he is prepared to do all kinds of Watch-work promptly, in the best manner, and guarantee the performance of it. He will keep always on hand a large assortment of

SPECTACLES.

and Spectacle Glasses; and having much experience in adapting them to the sight, is prepared to do all kinds of Spectacle work. HAIR JEWELRY made to order in the best style, and a great variety of patterns on hand. JEWELRY repaired in the neatest manner. JOSEPH BEVAN, Gettysburg, July 31.

WANTED: A RESPECTABLE PERSON

TO SELL J. R. STAFFORD'S OLIVE TAR, and also J. R. STAFFORD'S LIME AND SULPHUR POWDER. Olive Tar is a thin transparent fluid; it is the best remedy known for diseases of the Throat, Lungs, or Catarrh. Also for Diphtheria, Croup, Whooping Cough, &c. My Iron and Sulphur Powders strengthen the system and aid digestion, and purify the blood. I have a 16 page pamphlet containing full explanations, and over 100 testimonials from well known prominent persons, which I will send to any one FREE BY MAIL. J. R. STAFFORD, Chemist, 442 Broadway, New York. Jan. 20.

Deaths Lost.

THE subscriber lost, or mislaid, about nine months ago, two or three DEEDS which he had for property purchased by him. He has never heard of them since, and takes this method of asking known his loss, and will suitably reward any person who may have them in possession, or delivery of them to him, or the "Sentinel" office. SAMUEL FERGUSON, Jan. 15, 1862.

Notice.

LETTERS of Administration, on the estate of JACOB HAMM, late of Oxford township, Adams county, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, residing in Heidelberg township, York county, he hereby gives notice to all persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, and those having against the same, to present them properly authenticated for settlement. JACOB ARNDT, Adm'r. Jan. 8.

Pure Catawba & Isabella Wine.

MANUFACTURED BY BIRKHOLDER & WILSON, BENDERSVILLE, ADAMS COUNTY, PA.—We are happy to announce to the citizens of Adams county that we have commenced the manufacture of Pure Wine from the Catawba, and that we are now prepared to send some extent to supply the trade. It having already found its way into the market, this Wine is pure and has stood the test of the best Judges. Persons wishing a pure article will not be supplied at home without the risk of being imposed upon by an impure article. For sale by A. D. BERNICK and E. H. MEXON, Gettysburg, and J. H. HERRICK, Petersburg, York Springs, Pa. Jan. 6, 1862.

Farm for Rent.

I WILL Rent my FARM, situated in Hampton township, and now in the occupancy of Mr. David Stonaker. From the 1st day of April next, Any person desiring to rent will apply to Isaac Robinson, residing in Fairfield, by whom terms will be made known. ISAAC R. SMITH, Jan. 1.

Small Farm for Sale.

THE subscriber offers at Private Sale, on reasonable terms, a TRACT OF LAND, containing about 45 Acres of Land, situated on the Carlisle Road, about 14 miles from Gettysburg. There are three acres in Timber. The HOUSE, and new Barn, &c., &c., &c. Any person wishing to view the premises will be shown the same by Charles Yantis, living near, who will also make known the terms. Jan. 22. TIMOTHY LANE.

For Exchange.

I WILL exchange TWO OR THREE FARMS in either in Missouri or Iowa, for Real Estate in Adams County.  
I will also exchange a valuable MILL PROPERTY in Adams county, together with 38 ACRES, for a FARM.  
GEO. ARNOLD. Jan. 6.

Houses for Rent.

TWO BRICK DWELLING HOUSES on Chambersburg street, for Rent. Inquire of M. EICHELBERGER, Dec. 25.

Economy is Wealth.

SAID one of our learned men, and I believe it for the folks alike they save money by calling at U. G. ARNOLD, to buy their Groceries, Queensware, Notions, &c. [Jan. 2].

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